

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

BY NATHAN BANKS.

1. *Andrena carlini* Ckll. Sucking Sap.

Mr. Banks exhibited specimens of this species which he found sucking the sap from maple stumps at Falls Church, Va., on the 14th of March and later dates. So intent or so intoxicated were they that they did not fly on repeated sweeping of the net in catching the flies, and a number of specimens were taken up with the fingers. All were males.

2. *Syrphus fisheri* Walton, in Virginia.

The author exhibited a specimen of this fly, described from Pennsylvania, which he had taken at Glencarlynn, Va., 14 July, and so determined by Walton.

3. Apterous Females of a Caddice-fly.

Specimens of *Philopotamus distinctus* Hag. were exhibited, mostly taken by Mr. Shannon near Plummer's Island, Md. The male was normally winged, but the females had the merest rudiments of wings. Since winged females of this species are well known, Mr. Banks considered that this apterism was due to some local cause, possibly operative only the present season.

4. Color in Hibernating *Chrysopa interrupta* Sch.

The author showed specimens of this rather uncommon chrysopid taken during the past winter by Mr. McAtee at Mt. Vernon, Va. The specimens were found in dry leaves clinging to a fallen tree. Many of the specimens were unmarked, but a number had a more or less extensive pattern of red markings on the head and thorax, possibly due to frost; one had a reddish head. No similar variation has been recorded in other chrysopids, and hibernation was previously unknown in this species.

5. The Genus *Ceratoacarus* Ewing (Acarina).

In the Ent. Tijdschrift for 1914, p. 186-187 Dr. Trägårdh calls attention to the fact that this genus is a synonym of *Labidostomma*, a fact that I recognized at once and wrote Dr. Ewing. Dr. Trägårdh takes this as an occasion to criticise American Acarologists for not knowing the literature of this group. Am I to judge all European Acarologists by the mistakes of a few?

I am familiar with all the literature cited by Trägårdh, and it is really he who does not know the literature. For he spells the genus *Labidostoma* several times, when it originally was spelled *Labidostomma*, and moreover he states that this record

of Dr. Ewing's is the first record of the genus in America. Such is not so. Stoll, in the *Acari* of the *Biol. Cent. Amer.*, published over twenty years ago, describes a species from Guatemala (*Nicoletiella neotropica*).

PUPA OF BRACHYPALPUS FRONTOSUS Lw.

BY H. L. PARKER,
Bureau of Entomology.

A puparium of this rather common syrphid fly was found by the writer February 18 last on top of the mountain range lying south of Hagerstown, Md. It was under a growth of the moss *Polytrichum ohioensis* and was placed in a tin box and kept in a moist condition indoors. An adult fly emerged March 15, which was determined by Mr. Walton as *Brachypalpus frontosus* Loew. The puparium proper is 11 mm. long, of the usual syrphid shape, namely that of a pear flattened on one side, without lateral appendages and brownish in color. The anal end is produced in a distinct cauda about 4 mm. in length, bearing at its base three or four pairs of filamentous lateral appendages.

CAPTURES OF THE SYRPHID FLY, MERAPIOIDUS VILLOSUS BIGOT.

BY R. C. SHANNON,
Bureau of Entomology.

This fly has been recorded but three times, so far as the writer is aware, and recent captures by him and others may be of interest. Six specimens were taken at sap of sugar maple March 13 and 14, 1915, at Dead Run, Fairfax Co., Va. On the latter date, Mr. McAtee also took a specimen on a maple bud on Plummer's Island, Md., and Mr. Banks on the same day took two specimens at sap of swamp maple at Falls Church, Va. Four days later Mr. Greene and the writer each took a specimen at Dead Run, one at sap and the other resting on the trunk of a beech tree.

Bigot described this genus and species (*Bull. Soc. Ent. de France*, 1879, p. L) from Georgia. Williston recorded a specimen from Georgia (*North American Syrphidæ*, 1886, p. 244). This specimen and another collected by Morrison in North Carolina were the only examples in the National Collection. Metcalf (*Syrphidæ of Ohio*, *Ohio State Univ. Bull.*, Vol. XVII, No. 31, p. 96. 1913) records three specimens from Ohio, two of them taken April